

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1807.

[No. 1989.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
nearest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

20 hds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,

Selected for the West-India market.

A. L. S. G.

1 pipe } London Bill Wine,
1 half pipe } excellent quality.
4 qr. casks }

Wm. Hodgson.

July 31. dts

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St. Croix Sugars, received per schr. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas.

For sale 24

R. Veitch and Co.

or

C. Powell.

July 24. dts

142 hds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality

10 bales cotton

10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles

15 cases choice small twist tobacco

40 boxes mould and dipped candles

10 boxes fresh chocolate

140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial TEAS,

Hyson } Of this year's im-

Young Hyson, and } portation & very

Hyson-skin } fine qualities

Which, with a general assortment of wines,

liquors and groceries, he will sell very low

cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 13. d.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

from Philadelphia, importation, and

of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests,

Young Hyson do.

Hyson-skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen

ware, particularly assorted for com-

pany stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunus.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

200 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining

the wharfs,) well suited for the wet goods busi-

ness.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

500 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates,

AND A STORE,

26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready
money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of
land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of
the county court of Loudoun, at which time
and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 12. (2.) dts

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain John Harper, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following

Very valuable Property

IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.

ONE piece of Ground, lying on the south
side of Franklin-street, and on the west
side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection
of the said streets, being one hundred
and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water,
and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from
hence southwardly eighty-eight feet three
inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of
Union street, and to the southward of Franklin-street, beginning on Union street one hundred
and five feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running northwardly with Union street 88 feet 2 inches and an
half, thence westwardly 63 feet 6 inches—
Also, one half acre of ground lying at the intersection
of Royal and Gibon streets.

Mary Harper, Ex'rx.

Wm. Hartshorne,

Samuel Craig,

Wm. Herbert,

July 27. dts

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

REWARD, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of S. M.,
who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30
years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tawny
complexion, stutters a little, has a soft
voice, and generally seems humble and timid
when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jem-
mison's, in the county of Caroline, and may
perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood,
but I think it more probable he may have
gone to the state of Maryland. If he is taken
in the state of Virginia and brought to me I
will give the above reward; if in the state of
Maryland and brought to me I will give Thirty
Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland
county, July 24. S [30] d

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intituled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property
; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d.

For Amsterdam (direct).

The Ship
 ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hds.
tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawson & Fowle, Alexandria

o n,
Washington Bowie, Georgetown.
July 23.

For Freight or Charter.

The SHIP
 COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CRODDHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on
board.

William Hodgson.

July 20. d.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig *Dolphin* and schooner
Mohawk, from Boston, schooner *Freighter* from
Portland, and schr. *Zilpha* from Windsor,
Nova-Scotia, and for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

150 tons Plaster Paris

25 hds. New-England Rum

50 bbls. Molasses

3 pipes French Brandy

10 do. Holland Gin

250 boxes brown Soap

30 do. mould

20 do. dipt } Candles

10 do. spermaceti

25 bbls. fall Mackarel

10 do. whale Oil

30 cases Claret

40 boxes fresh Lemons, and

A quantity of Cheese.

August 3. d.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shuan Tea, of a superior
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,

10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,

Sak of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27. d.

Public Sale of Lots.

A GREEABLE to the will of Mr. John
West, deceased, the subscriber will,
on MONDAY, the 24th day of August next,
expose to public sale, at the New Turnpike
Gate, near to Mr. Rickett's, his Moity, or
One Half of a Tract of Land adjoining there-
to

WE have copied into our paper most of the resolutions which have been adopted by the meetings in various parts of the country; these, as well as others which have been omitted, all breathe one sentiment, although some are expressed with more ardor than others. The question at issue is well understood, and the whole nation, with one voice, has declared that the right of searching a nation's ship cannot be submitted to. It would, therefore, seem that the explanation from the British government, may be very easily made. That government must either avow the right and sustain the officer who gave orders for the search of the Chesapeake, or it must disclaim the principle and punish the officer; in the former case, we have nothing more to do, but to prepare for action; in the latter case the nation may yet remain in peace, which is certainly the interest of both. The course which the executive is pursuing, corresponds with the sentiment, which we believe is almost general, that peace is most desirable, if it can be maintained on honorable grounds. The same course was pursued in 1794, when general Washington was president, and with the same nation that we are now to contend with; the same course was pursued by Mr. Adams, in respect to France, altho' not in the first instance with the same success. Such repeated instances of moderation and justice, ought, and must convince the world, that war is not desirable with the people of America, at the same time the world must know, that our love of peace does not originate in motives of pusillanimity, but in a just and accurate conception of what is our interest. The people of a government which may be justly denominated a government of the people, can have no inducements to war, when it is not necessary to defend their honor, and to protect their rights. The proclamation of the president we would sincerely wish to see respected and made the rule of conduct for all. To give our full co-operation to the measures of the executive, we should abstain from any act of violence or injury, that might increase the animosity which the occasion has so justly excited.

The proclamation of the president, among other circumstances, is remarkable for its dignified moderation. No harsh reflection is made on the British nation, the president disclaims a belief that the government of that country will justify an act so atrocious. In this way an appeal is made to the faith and honor of the British nation at large, as well as their government, and we may add to the whole world. It is, we think, impossible for any reflecting person not to approve of the conduct of the president in this particular. It would have been as absurd as hypocritical for the executive to have sought reparation by negotiation, and at the same time to have loaded the nation and government with reproaches and obloquy, that would not be submitted to, however wrong the original act might have been.

The president's proclamation contains an honorable and dignified appeal to the people as well as to the government of England. Nothing could have been more judicious: it will not induce a powerful movement in the people of England, who, with a voice that cannot be resisted, will insist on the government rendering us justice; but should we be mistaken, and the ministers of England resolve on war, the advantages of a party in our favor in England, must be well appreciated by those who remember our revolutionary war. Our fathers addressed the whole British nation in terms so impressive, that a powerful party was created in our favor, and it has been much questioned whether our battles were better contested on the American plains, or in St. Stephen's chapel.

There may be some who imagine that the voice of the people is wholly disregarded in England; that which there is nothing less true; among other instances we would cite the force of public sentiment, in obliging the king and ministers to acknowledge our country independent. The party formed originally in our favor, seized every occasion which was presented by ill success in the course of the war, to demonstrate its impolicy, finally that party triumphed, and peace was the result.

If the British government should sanction the conduct of admiral Berkeley, or refuse to punish him, war must be the consequence, and surely no nation could ever go to war on more honorable and just grounds than ours will. It depends very much on ourselves, to determine the

sentiment with which that war shall be prosecuted against us. From motives of interest there must and will be a powerful party in England opposed to a war with America, and who, if it takes place, will seize every occasion to terminate it, provided that we on our parts do not make demands which the honor, and perhaps the existence of that country cannot comply with. There is a material distinction between a war undertaken in defence of our own honor and independence, and that which is undertaken for the purpose of destroying another nation; of the former character we hope will be every war in which America shall engage. With justice and honor born, arraigned on our side, our enemy must respect us, the more so when interest aid the sentiments of respect. Among those who we are to account as our advocates, are the great and formidable manufacturing interest, all the merchants engaged in American commerce, the W. India merchants and planters, and a portion of the prudent and liberal of all classes of men. We ask then is it policy in us to deprive ourselves of such aids? Surely not.

With sentiments such as we have expressed, we have thought that the invective with which the whole British nation has been loaded by many of the public meetings and some of the public prints, was neither just as applied to the whole nation, or wise on our part. If the sentiments expressed by the meetings and in the papers we allude to, be taken as the public sense of America, the conclusion will be that it is not the particular outrage committed on our flag, and the impressment of our seamen that have excited our resentment; but that those circumstances are seized to express our general sentiments of hostility and abhorrence. The people of a nation who are stigmatized with the epithets of pirates, murderers, assassins, &c. must have long been the objects of detestation, and as such ought to be extirpated. Viewing the subject in this light, instead of our making friends to our cause in England, we actually invite the whole nation to rise in arms against us. *Molliter in modo, feruor in re.* Intemperate abuse, violence and invective, cannot aid a bad cause, they may injure a good one. That there are assassins, pirates, &c. of the British nation, we have too many abundant proofs to doubt, but that they are a nation of barbarians, robbers, &c. our cooler judgment denies. It is not for those to whom these terms of reproach and invective are applied that we feel, but we feel for the dignity of our national character. The duties of an editor of a newspaper necessarily cause him to peruse the papers of his own and those of other countries, by which he acquires a more accurate knowledge of the style in which those of his own country and foreign journals are conducted, than any other class of citizens in the community.

The French journals rarely contain any gross abuse of the English nation, though they examine its policy with the utmost severity of criticism. There are a few of the English papers, that deal out much coarse abuse on the French nation, and particularly on its present chief, but they are not classed among the respectable papers. Can it oblige us to confess that the American newspapers are unrivaled in asperity, *Cobbett*, who we are sorry to acknowledge was patronized by Federalists, carried personal invective beyond any extent before known; he left us, but his pernicious example remained behind; he attempted the same plan in his own country, and contempt and insignificance, as an editor were the rewards of his efforts. After this digression, we return to our subject—By a calm and dignified course, let us command the respect of the world, including the nation we may contend with; in a few words, let our maxim be *MOLLITER IN MODO, FERUOR IN RE.*

A more apt, and (to our feelings) a more acceptable illustration of what we have advanced, does not offer, than that which is presented by the conduct of the citizens of Norfolk, on the late occasion. By a happy union of firmness and moderation, the citizens of this place have acquired the approbation and respect of all parts of the Union—The same conduct will always be productive of the same effect.

LONDON, June 1.

Spain, Portugal, &c.—The mails from Gibraltar to the 25th ult. have arrived. The contents of the Spanish papers are important upon two points: the incipient dissatisfaction of the two courts of Spain and Lisbon—and the conduct of the Spanish admiralty towards the American ships—Upon the first point, the Madrid Gazette contains a long official article, in which it inveighs against the unnatural conduct of Portugal, in encouraging the settlement of heretics on the coast of Plata.

"That unhappy extreme of the world, where the Catholic faith has hitherto flourished pure and unspotted. The English have now got footing in South America. Henceforward the happiness of the natives is gone. They must become pirates under their new masters. What does Portugal intend by such policy? Will Brazil re-

main a Portuguese colony when Chili and Paraguay shall be torn from Spain? Will the feeble and tottering Regency of Portugal command respect from a nation which tramples on its neighbors in proportion to their weakness? No—Brazil will soon follow the fate of La Plata: and like other unfortunate nations, Portugal will become wise, when she has reached the effects of her folly. The naval predominance of England must be subdued, or there will be no safety for nations. England, impotent by land, is all powerful by sea. Is Portugal blind that she cannot see those topmasts which look down upon the bay of Lisbon, and from which England at once defies and insults the world?"

The letters and papers brought by the Prince of Wales packet, capt. Todd, in 12 days from Lisbon, have been delivered at the post office. It appears by their concurrent testimony, that the preparations on every part of the Spanish frontier have excited a very lively alarm in the court of Lisbon; and that even mercantile credit had begun to suffer from the general apprehension of an immediate invasion. The court of Madrid is stated to have already made extravagant demands on that of Lisbon, affecting to have conceived great disgust at the assistance given by the latter to the English squadrons in the Plata. The Lisbon papers begin to speak very indignantly of the conduct of the government of Spain. One of them demands with great reason what Spain could expect from the ruin of Portugal? Is it for the interest of France, that Spain, strengthened by the union of Portugal, should rise to an equality, or at least nearer to an equality with the French empire? Or is it not rather the interest of France that the contests of Spain and Portugal should so exhaust the strength of both, as to render them an easy spoil to their stronger and wiser neighbor? The Prince of Peace will do well to consider this. The present season is very critical; an error may be committed in a moment which an age would not repair.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

By the Mary captain M'Cutcheon, we have received New Orleans papers and letters to the 14th of July. They contain nothing interesting. The duel between Mr. Clark and Gov. Claiborne, which resulted in the latter being wounded, was occasioned by the governor's calling on Mr. Clark for an explanation of certain expressions made by him in congress, on the subject of the militia of that territory. Mr. Clark avowed and repeated the expressions, which produced a challenge from the governor. The governor proposed that the meeting should take place in a month's time, but that not suitting Mr. Clark's arrangements, it was had on the Saturday following, at a place called Manchac, and resulted as we have already stated.

A considerable sensation was excited at New Orleans by the following transaction. An officer of one of the gun boats, observing a planter chastising a negro wench in rather a severe manner, landed with a party, forcibly rescued the slave from her master, and committed other acts of violence on his property. The planters who are opulent and respectable men, in a body were so incensed that they threatened destruction to the offender. A committee consisting of the honorable D. Clark, M. Bore, &c. was appointed on their behalf to bring the officer to justice.

New Orleans was healthy at the time of the Mary's sailing.

Passengers in the brig Mary—Charles Evans, J. M. Pintard, Jacob Trimble, J. P. Sanderson, John Mowry, Geo. Morgan, jun. Darby Haslet, Andre Gaudelle, and several in the steerage.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, August 8.

By the ship Pallas, Evert, which arrived last Evening in 42 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a London paper of the 20th June, and a Liverpool paper of the 15th, (16 days later than our former London advices.)

Captain E. left Liverpool on the 27th June but did not bring any papers later than the 20th nor any verbal news from the French and Russian armies.

The following are the only articles of moment our papers contain:

LONDON, June 20.

The first division of the expedition sailed yesterday morning from the downs for Stralsund. It consisted of the 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry of the German Legion. The division that has sailed

is under the command of gen. Drecksel. A second embarkation will take place in a day or two.

We have extracted from the foreign papers some interesting intelligence relating to the movements of the Servian and Turkish armies. The affairs of the former are not quite so desperate as they are represented in the Monitor. The situation of Michelson, and the Russians, we are in hopes, will prove not to be worse than that of their allies. The retreat from the Danube was absolutely necessary on his part. The principal Turkish army instead of proceeding to attack him, marched towards Ishmail, which was far in the rear of one of his wings. Had they reached that point, the safety of the whole of Michelson's corps would have been endangered.

Admiral sir Thomas Duckworth attended, yesterday, at the admiralty, and had a long conference with the lords.

The marquis of Huntly does not go with the grand expedition; that gallant nobleman is now appointed on the staff of the army in the Mediterranean, in the room of major general Wauchope, who fell in Egypt. Captain Johnston, of the 42 regiments, we hear, is to go as his lordships aid de-camp.

St. Petersburg, May 9.

The Gazette of this city contains a list of 128 officers who were killed at the battle of Eylau. It also gives the names of 15 officers who died of their wounds.

General Luschow has been appointed to the command of the corps which was under the orders of general Essel, who is indisposed.

Price of stocks this day, at one o'clock.

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Reduced, | 67 6 |
| Long Annuities, | 17 1 |
| Omnium, | 1 |

From a Liverpool paper of June 15.

Arrived the Alexander Hamilton, June, from Savanna; Joseph, Reed, Portland; Cincinnati, Matlock, New York; John

do, do, do; Philadelphia, Smith, from Philadelphia; Mississippi, Monies, Charleston; James, Scifield, Portland; Ann Williams, Macey, from New York; Xenophon, Howard, Philadelphia; Diana, Holbrook, Baltimore; Liberty, Walker, New York; Annawon, Stateburgh, Philadelphia; Caroline Ann, Hutchinson, Charleston; Mac, Swaine, New Orleans; Bath, Tufts, Massachusetts; Ceres, Webber, Charleston; Hepz, Howland, New Orleans; Hercules, Pigot, do; Louisiana, Dawson, North Carolina; Sally, Lewis, Boston; Canton, Wickham, Baltimore; Hope, Webb, Savanah; United States, Reed, New Orleans; Bellisarius, Gifford New York; John and Alice, Taylor, Philadelphia; President Adams, Wood, Boston; and Minerva, Stevens, Wilmington; ship Phoenix, Station, of New York; ship Oliver Ellsworth, Bennett; Mars, Henry; Liverpool Packet, Parsons, Macheater Packet and several others for do.

From Lloyd's List of June 20.

Arrived. At Dublin, ship Susan, Collins, New York. Off Plymouth the Desdemona, from Virginia; at Liverpool the Alexander, Lane, from Virginia; Alligator, Jenkins, from Savannah; ship Paulina, Merryhew, and Nanking, Ricketson, both from New York. At London, the ship Gold, Hunter, Vose, from New York—At Clyde, the ship George, Taylor, from N. Y.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, August 11.

HERMAN BLANNERHASSET.

This person is in confinement in the Penitentiary in this city—he was apprehended at Lexington in Kentucky: and the following facts are communicated:

Mr. D. Meade of that state, was summoned to the trial of Col. Burr as a witness. He was in this city, when the grand jury found an indictment against Mr. B.—Mr. Meade gave information to Judge Todd, who issued a warrant upon Mr. Meade's affidavit—Mr. Meade was then appointed deputy marshal of the state, and conducted Mr. Blannerhassett to this place under a guard. They arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and B. was immediately conveyed to the penitentiary by the marshal of Virginia, under a capias for treason.

[Richmond paper.]

Major Israel Smith, of Cayuga county, one of the persons indicted for treason by the Richmond grand jury, has been taken on a warrant from judge Talbot, and has arrived in Albany, in custody of the deputy marshal, on his way to Richmond. We are informed and we mention the

instance as honorable to be immediately on being found against the president and Mr. H. in court at Richmond, on the adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Ross & Co. merchants at Newburyport, Massachusetts, brought in her by an American agent, (W. L.)

We regret to inform you, that, while proceeding on a voyage for the United States, he has lodged a claim in the court for the vessel, &c. In consequence of the capture, declaring Great Britain, in a state of blockade, by way of reprisal, between any two ports, we believe, upon this letter, the Massachusetts has

A letter, dated June 6, from the owners to the Massachussets, advises the owners to appear and allow twelve months.

Extract of a letter from Captain of the ship Massachusetts, dated at Malta, dated June 5. "This place is full of prize money daily. There are 100 vessels sent in here, so many cargoes, and it is considered not much short of six hundred dollars worth of American goods and condemned in the

Extract of a letter from H. July 10, 1807, to a respectable house in Charleston. "An order was issued from the collector of the custom all goods, in the custom, and such as may contain instructions to detain for as may appear to be of manufacture, until further order. The first step towards a general English manufacture; but hardly possible that our vessel will proceed to extremities without being given to through the medium of yesterdays."

"July 13.—The order was issued on the 10th, has been executed, and all the English manufacture in the custom, detained, but we apprehend it will be dispatched, and that for some time their introduction will be stopped by our government, the high admiral's order, our papers, for we understand our merchants get further advantage, they will do well to import English goods."

From the N. Y. Daily American, Mr. EDITOR.—The following is the navy of the United States in the year 1801, when Mr. J. was appointed to the office. If some one should be gratified with ministerial affairs, would be gratified to the public, perhaps some serious reflections.

American navy in 1801. Frigates United States Constitution Chesapeake President New York Philadelphia Constellation Congress Boston Adams John Adams Gen. Greene George Washington Essex Portsmouth Ganges Merrimack Connecticut Delaware Sloops of war

circumstance as honorable to major Smith, that immediately on being informed that a bill had been found against him, he wrote to the president and Mr. Hay, the attorney informing them, of his place of residence and that he should personally attend the court at Richmond, on the day to which his trial adjourned.

Albany Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Ross & Co., merchants at Malta, to merchants in Newburyport, dated May 23.

"We regret to inform that the ship Massachusetts, Buntin, has been detained and brought in here by an English privateer, while proceeding on a voyage from Leghorn to Manfredonia, in ballast. The United States agent, (W. Higgins, esq.) has come forward to protect the property, and has lodged a claim in the vice-admiralty court for the vessel, &c. and given bail.

"In consequence of the decree of Bonaparte, declaring Great Britain and her colonies, in a state of blockade, the English government, by way of reprisal, have published an order of council prohibiting the trade between any two ports where the British flag is not permitted to enter; and it is, we believe, upon this legislative order, that the Massachusetts has been detained.

P. S. June 3. We are sorry to inform that the Massachusetts has, by sentence pronounced this day, been condemned.

A letter, dated June 6, from the same, advises the owners to appeal, and they are allowed twelve months for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from captain John Buntin, of the ship Massachusetts condemned at Malta, dated June 5.

"This place is full of prize vessels, and coming in daily. There are 18 sail of American vessels sent in here, some with valuable cargoes, and it is considered that there is not much short of six hundred thousand dollars worth of American property detained and condemned in this port."

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated July 10, 1807, to a respectable mercantile house in Charleston.

"An order was issued from the intendance to the collector of the customs to examine all goods in the custom house at present, and such as may enter hereafter, with instructions to detain for the present, such as may appear to be of English manufacture, until further orders. This is the first step towards a general prohibition of English manufacture; but we presume it hardly possible that our government will proceed to extremities until due notice shall have been given to our merchants, through the medium of your newspaper."

"July 13.—The order we mentioned in ours of the 10th, has been put into execution, and all the English merchandise or manufacture in the custom-house have been detained, but we apprehend they will be dispatched, and that for some time to come their introduction will be winking at. This step of our government has its origin in the high admiral's order, published in your papers, for we understand it has not been received here officially; but until your merchants get further advices on this subject, they will do well to suspend their shipments of English goods."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Mr. EDITOR.—The following is a list of the navy of the United States, as it stood in the year 1801, when Mr. Jefferson came into office. If some one sufficiently intimate with ministerial affairs, would furnish an account of its present state, it would be gratifying to the public, and awaken perhaps some serious and useful reflections.

American navy in 1801.

| Frigate | United States | 44 guns |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Constitution | 44 | |
| Chesapeake | 44 | |
| President | 44 | |
| New York | 44 | |
| Philadelphia | 44 | |
| Constellation | 36 | |
| Congress | 36 | |
| Boston | 32 | |
| Adams | 32 | |
| John Adams | 32 | |
| Gen. Greene | 32 | |
| George Washington | 32 | |
| Essex | 32 | |
| Sloops of war | Plymouth | 24 |
| Ganges | 24 | |
| Merrimack | 24 | |
| Connecticut | 24 | |
| Laws | 20 | |

| | | |
|------------|---------|----------|
| Baltimore | 20 | |
| Herald | 20 | |
| Maryland | 20 | |
| Patapsco | 18 | |
| Warren | 18 | |
| Trumbull | 18 | |
| Brig | Norfolk | 18 |
| Pinckney | 16 | |
| Richmond | 16 | |
| Augusta | 16 | |
| Eagle | 14 | |
| Pickering | 14 | |
| Schooner | Scammon | 14 |
| Experiment | 12 | |
| Enterprise | 12 | |
| | Total | 890 guns |

Building six 74's

CAUTION

RESPECTING THE ARGUSTURA BARK.

The senate of Hamburg have published a caution against a kind of *Argustura* bark which has been sold in that city & operates as a poison. It came from Spain as the true bark of which it has some external resemblance. They may be distinguished however, by the following characters: the decoction of the true *Argustura* bark dies *lino* yellow, is not turbid nor is it altered by a solution of Iron, that of the spurious kind does not dye, and becomes black with Chalybeates. The same poisonous drug has been sold in London and produced deleterious effects.

Med. and Chir. Reg.

The agricultural society of Charleston have published a statement of the expence of manufacturing six pieces of cloth in the state of Rhode Island from South Carolina wool; from which it appears that a profit was made of fourteen dollars and 49 cents on an expenditure of 127 dollars, and that had it been made into low priced negro cloth the profit would have been above 30 dollars. The report adds that the American cloth is much superior to that imported.

There is now exhibiting in Philadelphia, a live *Cassowary*, brought to that place in the ship *America*, from Batavia.—It is young, in full plumage, and very docile, and closely conformable, to the following description of that bird; taken from Dobson's Encyclopedia:—

"The *Cassowary* is nearly equal in size to the Ostrich, but its legs are much thicker and stronger in proportion. It is five feet and a half long from the bill to the end of the claws, the legs are two feet and a half high from the Belly. The head and neck together are a foot and a half, and the large st. toe is five inches long. The wing is so small that it does not appear, being hid under the feathers of the back. The part which most distinguishes this animal is the head, which though small inspires some degree of terror. It is bare of feathers and armed with an helmet of horny substance, black before and yellow behind.—The neck is of a violet color and red in several places. The *Cassowary* has the head of a warrior, the eye of a lion, the defence of a porcupine, and the swiftness of a courser. It can devour not only glass, but even live and burning coals, without the least injury, &c.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

AS shameful attempts are making to dishonor the U. States, by misrepresenting the nature of our controversy with G. Britain respecting seamen, the following summary observations may be acceptable to some of our readers.

The British navigation act, passed in the reign of Charles 2d, requires that the master and three fourths of the mariners of British ships shall be British subjects.

But this fundamental regulation is by a statute of the 13 of Geo 2d limited to periods of peace. During any wars in which G. Britain is engaged, it is sufficient if the crews of her ships are composed of one fourth natives or seven naturalized mariners. Provision is even made for allowing a less proportion than one fourth in certain cases.

But though during war no more than one fourth of the crews of British ships are required to be native British or even naturalized subjects, yet at all times the principles of the navigation law are enforced in respect to "foreign vessels trading to Great Britain." Those principles require, that the "master and three fourths of the mariners shall be subjects of the countries to which the foreign vessels belong."

By a permanent statute, "all foreigners who served in the merchant ships or privateers of G. Britain, are exempted from being impressed into the king's service, and for their security are entitled to pro-

tects from the admiralty."—Vide 13 Geo. 2d.

Foreign seamen, who serve faithfully for two years, during a time of war, on board any public or even private British ships, are by law deemed, "natural born subjects of G. Britain."—Vide 13 Geo. 2.

It will then be seen, that naturalizing seamen and granting protections for the purpose of detaching them from their natural allegiance, are not as they have been called "American inventions."

The impressment of seamen is contrary to the genius of the English law, and no such right has ever been vested by statute, though its existence at common law, may be inferred from several statutes, limiting the exercise of impressment. Seamen above 55 or under 18 years of age, apprentices, ferrymen and firsbermen, and all persons of whatever age, for two years after first going to sea, are exempted and entitled to protections. No law (unless one has been recently enacted) has ever existed for compelling deserters to return to service, except on board the king's ships. British sailors who have ever signed articles to serve in British merchant's ships, cannot be compelled to a specific performance of their contracts, and are only liable to confinement for a short time as a punishment for desertion. A deserter from a foreign ship cannot be arrested in England, and returned to his duty. Any seaman may leave his service in a private vessel, at any time, and enter on board a king's ship, without forfeiting his wages or being deemed a deserter.

There is nothing in the British statutes or public regulations which countenances the impressment of seamen, from British vessels on the high seas, and no such right in respect to foreign vessels is recognized by the law of nations.

From this representation, it is evident that the British have no right to complain of our laws, which on the subject in question, are more liberal than their own, nor ought any modification of them to be expected, but solely on the ground of reciprocal benefit.

The former administration offered the British government a stipulation for the mutual guarantee of all deserters, on condition that they would abstain from impressments from our vessels on the high seas:—If the present administration have made a similar offer they have done enough; more ought not to be conceded in any event. A government which will not protect the personal liberty of its subjects is unworthy of support.

There is something inexpressibly disgusting in the attempt now making to deceive the people by representing this as a controversy for the protection of British mutineers and deserters: nothing more liberal was perhaps to be expected from certain mercenary minions of British influence among us: but Americans ought to be ashamed of such base and unfounded suggestions. On this question they can find no room to hesitate whether they shall support the cause of their country: to recommend a submission to British injustice because our administration has submitted to French and Spanish injustice, will be to establish a principle which must in a few years deprive us of every vestige of our rights and place us humble slaves at the feet of some usurper:—No! While we would prefer peace with honor, let us spurn it if connected with unequal or degrading conditions: Let us say as the proud spirited Romans—"We will not dispute about the qualifications of a master; WE WILL HAVE NO MASTER."

CAMILLUS.

An American in London, writes to his friend in Charleston, thus: "The British treaty has returned to England, and I am since informed it is more exceptionable than I at first imagined; it comprehends sixteen articles of Jay's treaty entire, and has no desirable features: how to get rid of it, and place us in the same situation as though it never existed, is the present difficulty of the executive: I know not how to account for the extraordinary folly of our ministers at the court of St. James's. It is a fact that Mr. Fox, who has shewn more liberality towards the United States, than any other British man in their administration, was of opinion that it would be best to make no treaty at present, because he did not think it would be possible, under existing circumstances, to form a treaty that would accord with the public sentiments of both nations; at the same time he assured our ministers, that a due respect should be paid to the American rights, and that they should be secured, and would be further extended without a treaty, than could be accorded to by a treaty. The event has shewn his superior understanding."

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to Jonathan and M. Scholfield, May 1.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening last, by the Reverend Mr. Shay, Mr. John Knight, to Miss Catharine shade—both of this place.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

| | CENTS. |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| The 8 pound loaf to be sold for | 32 |
| 4 pound loaf | 16 |
| 2 pound loaf | 8 |
| 1 pound loaf | 4 |

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

August 11.

For New-York,

The Schooner

D I S P A T C H .

ANDREW STODDER, Master;

To sail on Thursday next—
For freight of one or two hundred barrels, or
passage, apply to the CAPTAIN on board, or

John G. Ladd.

August 11. 2d

N O T I C E .

THOSE persons who are indebted to the late firm of ISAAC ENTWISLE and CO. for bottled ale, porter and cider, are forbid making any payments to Mr. ENTWISLE or any other person, until they hear from the subscriber,

Thomas M. Davis,

August 11. 3d

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 12,

Will be presented a TRAGEDY, in five acts,

—CALLED—

ROMEO AND JULIET.

(Written by Shakespeare.)

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Romeo, | Mr. Wood. |
| Paris, | Mr. Claude. |
| Capulet, | Mr. Charnock. |
| Benvolio, | Mr. Miller. |
| Mercutio, | Mr. Rutherford. |
| Tibalt, | Mr. Cross. |
| Friar Lawrence, | Mr. Cone. |
| Peter, | Mr. Jefferson. |
| Friar John, | Mr. Barnett. |
| Balthazar, | Mr. Cunningham. |
| Page, | Master Jefferson. |
| Apothecary, | Mr. Jefferson. |
| Juliet, | Mrs. Wood. |
| Nurse, | Mrs. Cunningham. |
| Lady Capulet, | Mr. Jefferson. |

To which will be added, the Comic Opera of
THE PADLOCK.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Don Diego, | Mr. Cross. |
| Leander, | Mr. Charnock. |
| First Scholar, | Mr. Miller. |
| Second Scholar, | Mr. Barnett. |
| Munge, | Mr. Jefferson. |

Leonora, Mrs. Claud.
Ursula, Mrs. Cunningham.

The next Play will be on Saturday.

* * The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

†† Admittance—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY
CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of
the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the
Office of the Daily Advertiser.

August 11.

Public Sale.

Will be sold for cash, at Faugier court-house,
on the 29th day of this month,

Several valuable Negroes, con-
veyed to us in trust by Turner Morehead, to
satisfy a debt due Roberts and Griffith.

John A. W. Smith,
Hugh R. Campbell,
TRUSTEES.

New Invented Oven.

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilege in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 22.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all who it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Frederickburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens.

A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a merchant mill. To such a one good wages will be given. For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Site for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The site for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole course of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the site of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon); a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 dōt law

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms p-dly to

SARAH PORTER.

February 14. 2aw

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria; HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE, The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 v. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is \$16 00
More's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps, 6 59
— abridged for the use of schools, 1 00
Mackay's Navigation, 5 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition) 3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved 3 50
Johnson's Dictionary with Walker's Pronunciation, 5' 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved, 3' 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States, 2 56
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo. 2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo, 2 50
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. 15 00
Young's do. do. 4 50
Shakspeare's Works, 8 v. 12 mo. 10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards, 14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carr's Notes, 3 to 3 50
— 4 vols. fine paper, 10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at 3 75 and Oxford Quarto Bible, 10 00
Ferrard's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each, 7 50
Adams on the Globes, 1 50
Life of Nelson, 2 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo, 6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct. 4 00
Wallace on Diseases, 2 00
Cullen's Practice, 2 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo, 9 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions, 2 00
Lavoisier's Chemistry, 3 50
New Dispensatory, 3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct. 3 50
Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octavo, 14 00
Bell on Ulcers, 1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine, 2 00
John Newton's Works, 9 v. 12 mo. 8 00
Saurin's Sermons, 7 vols. 14 00
Burch's Dignity of Human Nature, 2 00
Berkeley's Minute Philosopher, 2 00
Paley's Natural Theology, 2 00

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:

EIGHT NUMBERS PUBLISHED.

Price to non-subscribers Three Dollars per copy per Number.

Only two copies for sale.

July 9.

Public Sale,

WILL be sold at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 12th August next, at the late dwelling of Hugh West, deceased, in Wilks street, all the personal estate of the said Hugh West, consisting principally of household furniture, &c. &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Ann West, Administratrix

of Hugh West deceased.

July 24. 2aw

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable circuit court for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a valuable unimproved LOT of GROUND, lying on the south side of Prince-street, between Water and Union-streets; containing on Prince-street 40 feet and running back 44 feet 4 inches; subject to a ground rent of two dollars per foot per annum.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Roberts,

J. Lawrafon.

P. G. Marsteller,

August 4. 2aw

Property for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of a deed of trust from Mr. William Wilson to the late William Craik, Esq; to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to William Fitzhugh, Esq; I shall, as the executor of the said William Craik, proceed to sell, on the first day of September next, on the premises, one moiety of a three story Brick House, situate on Water-street, in the town of Alexandria, now in the occupation of Dr. James Kennedy, and also a small Lot adjoining it; upon a credit of 60 and 120 days, with interest from the date of the notes, the purchasers to give their notes with an approved endorser or endorser.

EDMUND L. LEE,

Executor of William Craik, deceased, who was the trustee.

August 8. 2aw

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, it is ordered, that the Stockholders, on the additional Shares, do and are hereby required to make a third payment to the Treasurer of said Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the fifteenth day of August—Also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the fifteenth of September next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson,

TREASURER.

August 5. 3aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong,

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig wine, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florat

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

title in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

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London mustard, warranted of a superior

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demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

title in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

PROSPECTUS

OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,
THROUGH
THE
INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of
United States,
During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VEN
On every Tuesday a
WILL BE SOLD
AT THE VENDEUR'S
Corner of Prince and W
A variety of Dry Goods, G
Particulars of which will be
the bills of the d
ALL kinds of goods which
and the prices of which
at any time be viewed and p
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marste

FOR SALE
20 hds. South-west
TO R A C C
Selected for the West-Ind
A L S O ,
1 pipe
1 half pipe
London
4 q. casks
Wm.

Porto Rico Green
St. Croix Sugars, received per
and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by